

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF:

Taketo HAYASHI, et al.

SERIAL NO.: 10/509,802

:

GROUP ART UNIT: 1624

FILED: September 29, 2004

:

EXAMINER: Mark L. Berch

FOR: PRODUCTION METHOD OF 2,6-DIHALOPURINE

TRANSLATOR'S DECLARATION

Honorable Commissioner for Patents

P.O.Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Ritsuko Arimura, declare:

That I am well acquainted with both the Japanese and English languages;

That the attached document represents a true English translation of Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-102456 filed on April 4, 2002; and

That I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Signed this 28th day of June, 2007.

  
Ritsuko Arimura

(Translation)

J A P A N   P A T E N T   O F F I C E

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this Office.

Date of Application : April 4, 2002

Application Number : 102456/2002

Applicant(s) : Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited

Commissioner, Japan Patent Office

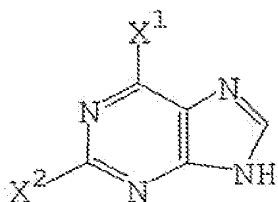
[Document] Petition for Patent  
[Reference Number] A5417  
[Submission Date] April 4, 2002  
[To] Commissioner of the Patent Office  
[International Classification] C07D473/18  
[Inventor]  
    [Address] c/o Sumika Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.  
              Central Research Laboratories,  
              1-21, Utajima 3-chome,  
              Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi,  
              Osaka, Japan  
    [Name] Taketo Hayashi  
[Inventor]  
    [Address] c/o Sumika Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.  
              Central Research Laboratories,  
              1-21, Utajima 3-chome,  
              Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi,  
              Osaka, Japan  
    [Name] Hiroharu Kumazawa  
[Inventor]  
    [Address] c/o Sumika Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.  
              Central Research Laboratories,  
              1-21, Utajima 3-chome,  
              Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi,  
              Osaka, Japan  
    [Name] Takehiko Kawakami  
[Applicant]  
    [Identification Number] 592120519  
    [Name] Sumika Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.  
[Agent]  
    [Identification Number] 100080791  
    [Patent Attorney]  
    [Name] Hajime Takashima  
    [Telephone Number] 06-6227-1156  
[Official Fee]  
    [Deposit Ledger Number] 006965  
    [Payment Amount] ¥21,000  
[List of the Annexed Documents]  
    [Document] Specification One copy  
    [Document] Abstract One copy  
    [Number of General Power of Attorney] 9908856  
[Proof] Requested

【Document】 Specification

【Title of the Invention】 PRODUCTION METHOD OF 2,6-DIHALOPURINE

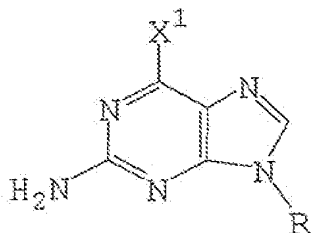
【What is Claimed is】

【Claim 1】 A production method of 2,6-dihalopurine of the  
5 formula [II]

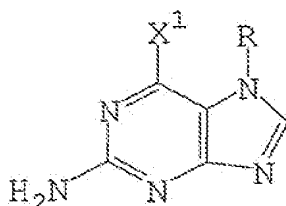


[II]

wherein X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are the same or different and each is a halogen atom, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula [Ia] or [Ib]



[Ia]



[Ib]

wherein X<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom and R is a hydrogen atom or acyl group, with a halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction.

15 【Claim 2】 The production method of claim 1, wherein the agent for diazo reaction is a nitrite ester.

【Claim 3】 The production method of claim 2, wherein the nitrite ester is isoamyl nitrite.

20 【Claim 4】 The production method of claim 1, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt.

【Claim 5】 The production method of claim 4, wherein the quaternary ammonium salt is tetraethylammonium chloride or benzyltriethylammonium chloride.

【Claim 6】 The production method of claim 1, wherein R is an acyl group.

【Claim 7】 The production method of claim 6, wherein the acyl group for R is acetyl group.

5 【Claim 8】 The production method of claim 1, wherein the halosilane compound is chlorotrimethylsilane or dichlorodimethylsilane.

【Claim 9】 The production method of claim 1, wherein, after introducing an acyl group into the 9-position or the 7-position  
10 of compound of the formula [Ia] or [Ib], wherein R is a hydrogen atom, the obtained compound of the formula [Ia] or [Ib], wherein R is acyl group, is reacted with halosilane compound and the agent for diazo reaction.

【Detailed Description of the Invention】

15 【0001】

【Technical Field of the Invention】

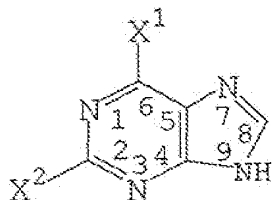
The present invention relates to a production method of 2,6-dihalopurine. More particularly, the present invention relates to a production method of 2,6-dihalopurine, which is  
20 useful as a starting material for a nucleoside analog and the like useful as a pharmaceutical product.

【0002】

【Prior Art】

【0003】

25 There are various production methods of 2,6-dihalopurine of the formula



【0004】

30 wherein X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are the same or different and each is halogen

atom. Known methods include, for example, (A) a method comprising chlorination of xanthine with pyrophosphoryl chloride (Journal of American Chemical Society, 78, 3508-10 (1956)), (B) a method comprising chlorination of N-oxide of  
5 hypoxanthine or 6-chloropurine with phosphorus oxychloride (JP-B-45-11508, US Patent No. 3,314,938), (C) a production method comprising 4 steps using barbituric acid derivative as a starting material (Journal of Organic Chemistry, 19, 930 (1954), Journal of American Chemical Society, 80, 404-8 (1958)), (D) a  
10 production method comprising cyclization of 2,4-dichloro-5,6-diaminopyrimidine (US Patent No. 2,844,576) and the like.

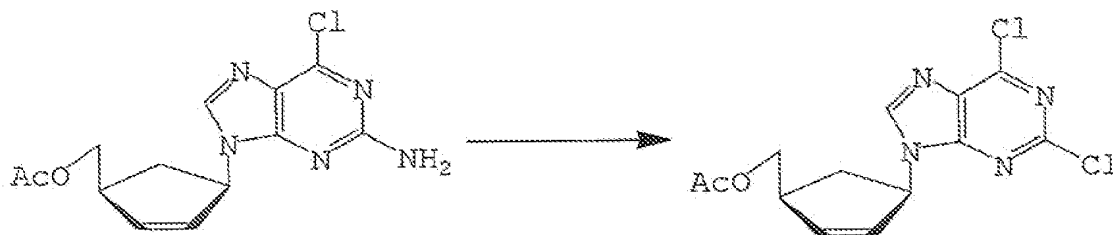
【0005】

However, the aforementioned method (A) is associated with defects in that it requires preparation of pyrophosphoryl  
15 chloride as a chlorinating agent from phosphorus oxychloride by a complicated method, as well as a high reaction temperature of 165°C, the use of a corrosion resistant reaction container for the reaction and a long reaction time of about 19 hours. The  
aforementioned methods (A) - (D) are all defective in that they  
20 require long steps and complicated manipulations.

【0006】

In addition, use of a method using a starting material, wherein the 9-position of the purine ring is alkylated, has been considered, and the following reaction was reported in,  
25 for example, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1999, 3469-3475

【0007】



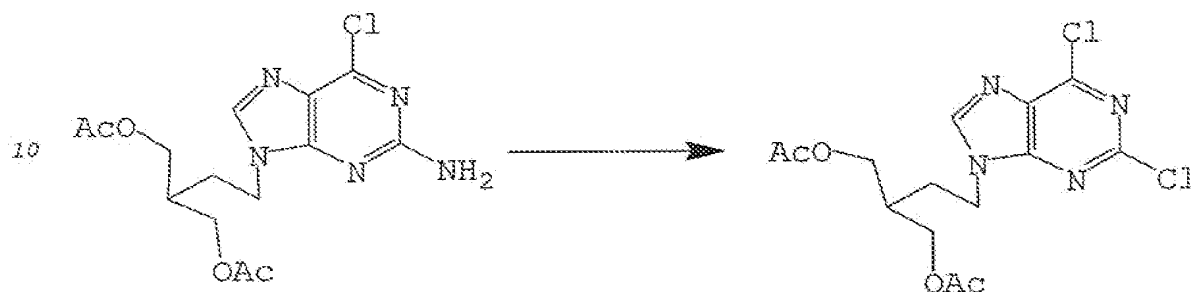
【0008】

In this reaction, chlorotrimethylsilane and isoamyl nitrite were used in dichloromethane to give dichloropurine derivative, wherein the 9-position of the purine ring was alkylated, in a yield of 61%.

5 【0009】

Furthermore, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1989, 2207-2213 reports the following reaction

【0010】



【0011】

In this reaction, isoamyl nitrite was used in carbon tetrachloride to give dichloropurine derivative, wherein the 9-position of the purine ring was alkylated, in a low yield of 40%. To obtain the objective 2,6-dihalopurine, wherein the 9-position is unsubstituted, the alkyl group at the 9-position needs to be removed. However, there is no known method for this end, and conversion to 2,6-dihalopurine, wherein the 9-position is unsubstituted, is difficult. Thus, this method is not a preferable one.

20 【0012】

In view of the above, the development of a convenient production method to afford the objective 2,6-dihalopurine in a high yield is desired, which allows easy isolation thereof.

25 【0013】

【Problems to be Solved by the Invention】

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for conveniently producing the objective 2,6-

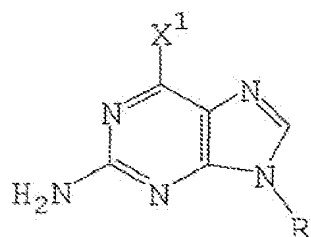
dihalopurine in a high yield, which allows easy isolation thereof.

【0014】

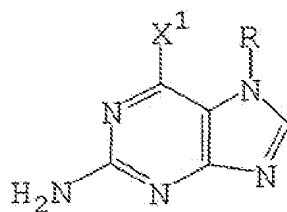
【Means of Solving the Problems】

As a result of the intensive studies in an attempt to achieve the above-mentioned object, it has been found that, by reacting a compound of the formula [Ia] or [Ib]

【0015】



[Ia]

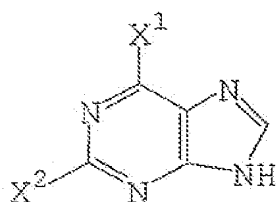


[Ib]

【0016】

wherein X<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom and R is a hydrogen atom or acyl group (hereinafter both to be abbreviated as compound [I] unless particularly specified) with halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction, 2,6-dihalopurine of the formula [II]

【0017】



[II]

【0018】

wherein X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are the same or different and each is a halogen atom (hereinafter to be abbreviated as 2,6-dihalopurine) can be produced conveniently in a high yield, and that the objective product can be isolated easily.

【0019】

Accordingly, the present invention provides the following.

- (1) A production method of 2,6-dihalopurine, which comprises  
5 reacting compound [I] with a halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction.
- (2) The production method of the above-mentioned (1), wherein the agent for diazo reaction is a nitrite ester.
- (3) The production method of the above-mentioned (2), wherein  
10 the nitrite ester is isoamyl nitrite.
- (4) The production method of the above-mentioned (1), wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a quarternary ammonium salt.
- (5) The production method of the above-mentioned (4), wherein  
15 the quarternary ammonium salt is tetraethylammonium chloride or benzyltriethylammonium chloride.
- (6) The production method of the above-mentioned (1), wherein R is an acyl group.
- (7) The production method of the above-mentioned (6), wherein  
20 the acyl group for R is acetyl group.
- (8) The production method of the above-mentioned (1), wherein the halosilane compound is chlorotrimethylsilane or dichlorodimethylsilane.
- (9) The production method of the above-mentioned (1), wherein,  
25 after introducing an acyl group into the 9-position or the 7-position of compound [I], wherein R is a hydrogen atom, the obtained compound [I], wherein R is acyl group, is reacted with halosilane compound and the agent for diazo reaction.

【0020】

30 【Mode of Embodiment of the Invention】

The 2,6-dihalopurine of the present invention encompasses tautomer.

【0021】

The "acyl group" for R is a group represented by  $-C(=O)-R'$  wherein R' means, for example, a hydrocarbon group. The hydrocarbon group includes linear, branched chain or cyclic ones, which may be aliphatic or aromatic. Preferable acyl  
5 group includes alkylcarbonyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., acetyl group, propionyl group, butanoyl group and the like), benzoyl group and the like. From the aspect of improvement in reactivity and economical aspect, acetyl group is particularly preferable. Since the acetyl group can be  
10 characteristically released easily by hydrolysis, compound [I], wherein R is acetyl group, can be easily converted to 2,6-dihalopurine.

#### [0022]

The "halogen atom" for  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  is fluorine atom,  
15 chlorine atom, bromine atom or iodine atom, and  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  may be the same or different halogen atom.

#### [0023]

The present invention is explained in detail in the following.

20 By a method comprising step for reacting compound [I] with halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction, 2,6-dihalopurine can be produced conveniently in a high yield, and the obtained 2,6-dihalopurine can be easily isolated. This reaction in the presence of a phase transfer catalyst such as  
25 quaternary ammonium salt preferably accelerates the reaction rate. In addition, the R in compound [I] is preferably an acyl group, particularly preferably an acetyl group from the reactivity and releasability.

#### [0024]

30 In the halosilane compound to be used in the present invention, at least one halogen atom is bonded to silicon atom, or alkyl group may be bonded besides the halogen atom. Examples thereof include trialkylhalosilane,

dialkyldihalosilane, monoalkyltrihalosilane and tetrahalosilane. The alkyl group here is a linear or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 4, preferably 1 or 2, carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl and the like. The halogen atom here includes fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom and iodine atom.

5    **[0025]**

Specific examples of the halosilane compound include chlorotrimethylsilane, dichlorodimethylsilane, 10 trichloromethylsilane, tetrachlorosilane and the like. Preferred are chlorotrimethylsilane and dichlorodimethylsilane. The halosilane compound can be also used as a reaction solvent. The amount of use thereof is 1.5 - 30 mol, preferably 8 - 20 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I]. It is needless to say, when an 15 organic solvent other than halosilane compound is used as a reaction solvent, the amount of halosilane compound to be used can be reduced from the above-mentioned range. The amount of halosilane compound to be used is 1 - 10 mol, preferably 1.5 - 6 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I].

20   **[0026]**

As the agent for diazo reaction in the present invention, for example, nitrite ester, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl sulfate, nitrogen oxide, nitrite salt (e.g., sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite and the like) and the like can be used, with preference 25 given to nitrite ester. As the nitrite ester, for example, C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl nitrite (e.g., methyl nitrite, ethyl nitrite, propyl nitrite, isobutyl nitrite, tert-butyl nitrite, isoamyl nitrite and the like) and the like. Of these, isoamyl nitrite is preferable. The amount of the agent for diazo reaction to be 30 used is 1 - 3 mol, preferably 1.1 - 1.5 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I].

**[0027]**

The "quarternary ammonium salt" in the present invention

is not particularly limited, and, for example, tetraethylammonium chloride, benzyltriethylammonium chloride, trioctylmethylammonium chloride, benzyltrimethylammonium chloride and the like can be used, with preference given to  
5 tetraethylammonium chloride and benzyltriethylammonium chloride. When a quaternary ammonium salt is used, the use of a catalyst amount of, for example, 0.01 - 1 mol, preferably 0.05 - 0.1 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I] is sufficient.

【0028】

10 The reaction of the present invention can be carried out in an organic solvent, and the organic solvent to be used is not particularly limited. From the aspects of reaction rate and suppression of by-product, the hydrocarbon solvents such as hexane, heptane and the like, or halogenated solvents such as  
15 monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene and the like are preferable. The amount of the organic solvent to be used is 1 - 100 ml, preferably 2 - 10 ml, per 1 g of compound [I].

【0029】

The reaction of compound [I] with halosilane compound and  
20 an agent for diazo reaction completes at generally 0 - 60°C, preferably 20 - 60°C, for generally 5 - 20 hr.

【0030】

When R is acyl group, 2,6-dihalopurine can be obtained by adjusting the pH of the reaction mixture to 2 - 5, preferably 4  
25 - 5, after the completion of the reaction. As a method for adjusting the pH of the reaction mixture, for example, a method comprising addition of an aqueous alkali solution (e.g., aqueous sodium hydroxide solution etc.) to the reaction mixture, a method comprising addition of an aqueous alkali solution to  
30 the reaction mixture and addition of an aqueous acidic solution (e.g., hydrochloric acid etc.) and the like can be mentioned.

【0031】

The obtained 2,6-dihalopurine can be isolated and

purified by a conventional method. For example, the obtained reaction mixture is cooled, and the precipitated crystals are collected by filtration and dried. The collected crystals are washed or recrystallized to give crystals having a higher  
5 purity.

#### 【0032】

The compound [I] as the starting material can be obtained by the following method. First, the compound [I] wherein R is hydrogen atom is commercially available and a commercially  
10 available one can be used for the reaction. It is needless to say that one produced by a known method (e.g., EP543,095 etc.) can be used.

#### 【0033】

Next, the compound [I] wherein R is acyl group can be  
15 obtained by, for example, introducing an acyl group into the 7-position or 9-position of compound [I], wherein R is hydrogen atom, according to a conventional method. An acyl group can be generally introduced in the same manner as the protection of amino group with acyl group. For example, compound [I] wherein  
20 R is hydrogen atom is reacted with  $R'-C(=O)OH$  wherein  $R'$  is a hydrocarbon group defined above, or a reactive derivative thereof (e.g., ester, acid halide, acid anhydride etc.) to give compound [I] wherein R is acyl group.

#### 【0034】

25 When acid halide is used, a base is preferably co-used from the aspect of improved reactivity and economical aspect. Examples of the base include organic base (e.g., triethylamine and the like), and inorganic base (e.g., carbonate, hydrogencarbonate and the like). The amount of the base to be  
30 used is 1 - 3 mol, preferably 1.1 - 2 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I] wherein R is hydrogen atom.

#### 【0035】

The amount of  $R'-C(=O)OH$  or a reactive derivative thereof

to be used is generally 1 - 3 mol, preferably 1.1 - 2 mol, per 1 mol of compound [I] wherein R is hydrogen atom.

【0036】

The acyl group can be introduced without a solvent or in  
5 an organic solvent, and the introduction without a solvent is economical and convenient because the solvent does not need to be evaporated. When it is introduced in an organic solvent, as the organic solvent, the same solvent as the organic solvent used for the above-mentioned reaction of compound [I] with  
10 halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction can be used. Other than that, N,N-dimethylacetamide, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate and the like can be used. From the aspect of reactivity, the use of N,N-dimethylacetamide is preferable. The use of the same solvent as the organic solvent used for the  
15 above-mentioned reaction of compound [I] with halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction is preferable, because the solvent does not need to be evaporated and, compound [I] can be reacted with halosilane compound and an agent for diazo reaction in one pot without isolation. When the reaction is  
20 carried out in an organic solvent, the amount of the organic solvent to be used is 1 - 20 parts by weight, preferably 2 - 5 parts by weight, per 1 part by weight of compound [I] wherein R is hydrogen atom.

【0037】

25 While the introduction of acyl group varies depending on the reaction conditions and the like, it is completed at generally 1 - 100°C, preferably 40 - 60°C, for generally 1 hr - 10 hr, preferably 3 hr - 6 hr.

【0038】

30 The obtained 2,6-dihalopurine can be converted to a nucleoside analog useful as a pharmaceutical product according to the method described in, for example, EP656,778.

【0039】

The present invention is explained in detail in the following by referring to Examples. The present invention is not limited by these examples.

【0040】

5       【Examples】

Example 1

(1) Synthesis of 9-acetyl-2-amino-6-chloropurine

2-Amino-6-chloropurine (150 g, 0.89 mol) and acetic anhydride (108 g, 1.06 mol) were added to N,N-dimethylacetamide  
10 (350 ml), and the mixture was heated to 50 - 60°C and stirred for 4 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled and filtrated. The obtained crystals were washed with isopropanol (400 ml) and dried at 80°C under reduced pressure to give 9-acetyl-2-amino-6-chloropurine as a pale-yellow powder (187 g, yield 99.0%).  
15 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ= 2.83(s, 3H), 7.26(brs, 2H), 8.55(s, 1H).  
<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ= 24.65, 124.02, 139.73, 150.09, 152.89, 160.13, 167.69.

【0041】

(2) Synthesis of 2,6-dichloropurine

20       9-Acetyl-2-amino-6-chloropurine (0.50 g, 2.36 mmol), dichlorodimethylsilane (1.01 g, 7.80 mmol), tetraethylammonium chloride (0.025 g, 0.15 mmol) and isoamyl nitrite (0.42 g, 3.54 mmol) were added to heptane (4 ml), and the mixture was heated to 50 - 60°C and stirred for 14 hr. After the completion of  
25 the reaction, the mixture was filtrated. The obtained crystals were diluted with water (4.0 ml), and the mixture was adjusted to pH 4 - 5 with a 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After aging under ice-cooling for 1 hr, the mixture was filtrated, and the obtained crystals were dried under reduced pressure at  
30 80°C to give a white powder (0.31 g, yield 73.8%) of 2,6-dichloropurine.

melting point: 184-186°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ=8.74(s, 1H), 14.15(s, 1H).

$^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ =128.35, 147.16, 150.58, 155.93.

【0042】

#### Example 2

##### Synthesis of 2,6-dichloropurine

5 The obtained 9-Acetyl-2-amino-6-chloropurine (0.50 g, 2.36 mmol), tetraethylammonium chloride (0.025 g, 0.15 mmol) and isoamyl nitrite (0.42 g, 3.54 mmol) were added to chlorotrimethylsilane (4.0 g, 36.8 mmol), and the mixture was heated to 50 - 60°C and stirred for 10 hr. After the  
10 completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtrated. The obtained crystals were diluted with water (4.0 ml), and the mixture was adjusted to pH 4 - 5 with a 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. After aging under ice-cooling for 1 hr, the mixture was filtrated, and the obtained crystals were dried  
15 under reduced pressure at 80°C to give 2,6-dichloropurine as a white powder (0.35 g, yield 78.3%). The properties of the obtained compound were the same as in Example 1(2).

【0043】

#### Example 3

##### Synthesis of 2,6-dichloropurine

9-Acetyl-2-amino-6-chloropurine (2.50 g, 11.8 mmol), dichlorodimethylsilane (4.57 g, 35.4 mmol), benzyltriethylammonium chloride (0.16 g, 0.70 mmol) and isoamyl nitrite (2.07 g, 17.7 mmol) were added to o-dichlorobenzene (10  
25 ml), and the mixture was heated to 25 - 30°C and stirred for 8 hr. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtrated. The obtained crystals were diluted with water (4.0 ml), and the reaction mixture was added dropwise to 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (20 ml) and partitioned. The aqueous  
30 layer was adjusted to pH 4 - 5 with 35% hydrochloric acid. After aging under ice-cooling for 1 hr, the mixture was filtrated, and the obtained crystals were dried under reduced pressure at 80°C to give 2,6-dichloropurine as a white powder

(1.62 g, yield 72.6%). The properties of the obtained compound were the same as in Example 1(2).

【0044】

#### Example 4

##### Synthesis of 2,6-dichloropurine

2-Amino-6-chloropurine (5.00 g, 29.5 mmol),  
dichlorodimethylsilane(11.42 g, 88.5 mmol),  
benzyltriethylammonium chloride (0.40 g, 1.8 mmol) and isoamyl  
nitrite (5.18 g, 44.2 mmol) were added to heptane (25 ml), and  
10 the mixture was heated to 50 - 60°C and stirred for 17 hr.  
After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was filtrated.  
The obtained crystals were diluted with water (25 ml) and  
adjusted to pH 4 - 5 with a 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide  
solution. After aging under ice-cooling for 1 hr, the mixture  
15 was filtrated, and the obtained crystals were recrystallized  
from methanol. The mixture was dried under reduced pressure at  
60°C to give 2,6-dichloropurine as a white powder (3.68 g,  
yield 66.1%). The properties of the obtained compound were the  
same as in Example 1(2).

20 【0045】

#### 【Effect of the Invention】

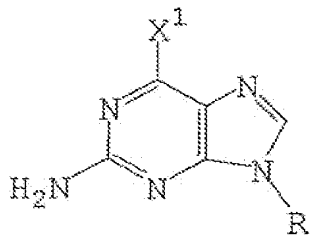
According to the present invention, the objective 2,6-dihalopurine can be produced conveniently in a high yield and easily isolated.

【Document】 Abstract

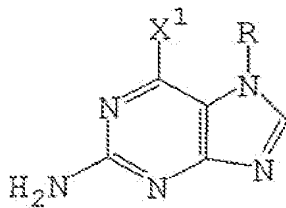
【Summary】

【Problem】 Production of 2,6-dihalopurine of the formula [II] in a higher yield, which can achieve a convenient and easy  
5 isolation of the object product.

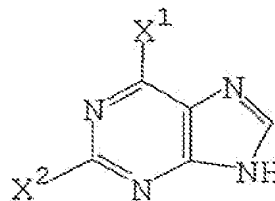
【Solving Means】 A compound of the formula [Ia] or [Ib] is reacted with a halosilane compound and an agent for a diazo reaction



[Ia]



[Ib]



[II]

10 wherein each symbol is as defined in the specification.

【Main Drawing】 none